THE NORTHWEST

Open Up Trade on the High Seas.

We take the following extracts from speech made by Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of A Seven-Tenths Increase in the Tax Indiana, delivered on the 5th inst. at Terre

Another point, however, arises in this connection which is of deep and vital interest to the laboring and producing classes of the United States at this time. We hear of OVER-PRODUCTION

as one of the prominent reasons for the stagnation and depression in trade which we witness now on all hands. Over-production does not mean that you work too much for your own good, but it means that you, or those who employ you, cannot sell all your produce. Marketms, arkets at home and abroad, are the great and crying need of American labor at the present juncture of affairs. That policy of government which will most successfully establish markets at home, and also open up channels of trade with foreign nations, thus furnishing markets abroad for the sale of American productions will be justly hailed as the results of a wise and comprehensive statesmanship, In my judgment every opportunity should be embraced to enlarge our commerce, and more especially with neighboring trade in South America, the West Indies and Mexico which can be obtained for our great industries by but small effort and the exercise of the plaines principles of political economy. The report of the South American Compaission, sent to find a key to the problem, bears evidence on every page that the markets in that portion of the Western Hemisphere are waiting and anxious to receive all that we can send them, provided only the means are furnished to reach them. In reading that report I find the merchants of the South American countries almost unanimous in saying that the United States would have a large share of the trade now going to England if equal facilities for transportation were afforded. I see a statement made by a merchant in Chili, who says he pays \$40 a ton freight on the merchandise he imports from the United States, and only from \$15 to \$19 a ton on the merchandise he imports from Europe. I see the Argentine Republic and Urugusy, the two nations which with Chili, are the most prosperous on the Southern continent, and have twenty-one lines of steamers to Europe, sending from forty-five to sixty vessels every month, and enjoying s trade amounting to over \$150,000,000, have no means whatever of communicating directly with the United States. There is the Argentine Republic alone, which imports over \$80,000,000 of manufactured merchandise, of which we furnish only about \$4,000, 600; England at the same time about \$40,-000,000, France nearly \$20,000,000, Germany \$10,000,000, and Belgium, Spain, Italy and other small nations send them more goods than we do. The merchants of that country told the South American Commission they would prefer to trade with the United States if they had the means of transporation, but that no one had the conrage to establish the means of transporation as long as the Government of the United States refused to give them any encouragement.

I have taken some pains to look into this question and to ascertain the character of the trade which we could command by even paying for the transportation of the United States mail, in America ships, on the ocean, the same rates we pay railroads, steamboats and stage coaches in this country. A short time since I examined the manifest of a zilian ship which had purchased its cargo in this country for the Brazilian market, and I was assured that it was of a class of merchandise eagerly sought in all the markets of South America. The owners of the ship had taken the trouble to trace the origin of every package of their freight, and I found that the cargo was furnished by twenty-six States and Territories, and the great majority of it came from the Mississippi Valley. The manifest looks like the the inventory of a country variety store, and includes everything imaginable, from a thrashing machine to a paper of pins or a plug of tobacco, pianos and organs, pumps and plated jewelry, printing presses and patent medicines, plated ware and tacks, printing ink and quinine pills, books and locomotives, rubber goods and cigarettes, perfumery and glassware, horsecars and horseshoes, chairs and canned fruit, vermifuge and tooth powder, soap and scientific instruments, sewing machines and buttons, baking powder and canned oysters, kegs of nails and office desks, furniture and shoe blacking, wooled underclothes and watches, petroleum and candles, stoves and corn starch, lamps and bacon, leather goods and fire crackers, dried apples and lard, Florida water and cod liver oil, mowing machines and writing ink, school slates and wheelbarrows, plows and velocipedes, syringes and toilet paper, lamp-wicks and vaseline, printers' type and packages of paper, crackers and ginger cakes, trusses and cardboard, corn shellers and harness, trunks and photographic meterials; cotton cloths from Georgia, rosin from North Carolina, flour from Virginia, tobacco from Maryland locomotives from Delaware, machinery from Pennsylvania, watches and clocks from Con necticut, cotton goods from Rhode Island and Massachusetts, marble from Vermont, granite from Maine, petroleum from Pennsylvania, bacon and hams and cornmea from Ohio, furniture from Michigan, agricultural implements from Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, flour from Minnesota, bacon from Kansas, canned meats and beer from Missouri, and a sample of every article that a man could possibly think of. These goods are furnished by the manufacturers and the farmers of the West and the East and of the South.

TWENTY-SIX STATES ARE REPRESENTED, and this cargo of goods, which was worth about \$300,000, was almost equally divided between the Mississippi Valley and the States along the Atlantic seaboard. Before this steamship line was establised no such variety of goods was ever sent to the South Ameri. tion in the case of the wives of generals he dies of malaria, but if he lives he can markets. Those people came here simply for what they could not get anywhere else, just as we go to Europe, and the Englishmen who controlled the transportation facilities would not let them come here any oftener than possible. Now we have an opportunity to compete with European mamufacturers in Brazil and Venezuela on equal terms, except that while they send a steamer every day from Europe to those countries we send only one once a month. Therefore their privileges are thirty times greater than once.

\$1,106,108 97 DEFICIENCY.

A Very Rich Stump-Tailed Legacy

Total Apprepriations, \$5,946,836 04; Total Revenues, \$1,840,727 07.

Rate for Next Year Inevitable.

A Marvelous Bill for Stationery for the House of Representatives.

(Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.)

COLUMBUS, OHIO, July 20.-Last week I gave the detailed appropriations made by the Legislature last winter, includ-ing the School Fund, but excluding the Sinking and Interest Funds, which were appropriated pro forma.

The appropriations then given amounted to \$5,112,455 86; to this should be added \$834,380 48 Interest and Sinking Fund, making a grand total of \$5,-946,836 04 of appropriations, the most startling exhibit of the kind ever made in the annals of Ohio legislation, and verifying the prediction of Fifully nance Chairman Brown, of Warren, that the Sixty-seventh General Assembly would prove to be "the most reckless and extravagant Legislature that ever assembled at Columbus."

These figures are startling enough, but the deficiency under the first year of the Republican "reform" State Government is still more startling, and proclaims aloud a most ruinous increase of the rate of State taxation. The grand duplicate of the State foots up \$1,670. There is levied and collected 079.868. annually for all State purpose 2.9 mills upon this sum, yielding a revenue of \$4,840,727 97. Now let us compare the appropriations and the revenues:

Deficiency in 1886..... ..\$1,106,108 9 To meet this deficiency it will be necessary to add 0.7 of a mill to the present tax rate, making the rate of taxa-tion 3.6 mills instead of 2.9, as at pre-

From the foregoing official up of the doings of the stump-tailed Legislature, the people will see that gang Republican "reform" comes high. The half million borrowed does not cover onehalf the deficiency. There will have to be another surreptitious transfer of the funds in the State Treasury.

... One little bucketful out of this vast ocean of boodle is to be seen in the "stationery" account of the House of Representatives, which is in addition to the bill already published for soap, sponges, cards, student lamps, &c. Soap and sponges, it will be seen, also figure extensively and expensively in this bill.

Automatic pencils	81.80	Journal paper &:	21
Quill pens	19 00		80
Paper pads	237 72	Letter paper	48
Matches	10 50	Blotters	55
Paste brushes	1 50		38
Ink_stands	12 45	Letter heads 3	00
Knives	117 95	Red pencils	4
Corkscrews	1 25		26
Desk blotter	1 20	Penholders	80
Rubber bands	48 50		79
Twine	17 71		65
Feather dusters	11 66	Ink	27
Paper files	50		03
File-boxes	13 90		è6
Paper-holders	65	Chamois skins	3
Paper-weights	45 03		30
Paper-fasteners	17 40		48
Sponges	9 76		40
Sponge cups	1 45	Official envelopes 2	
Rubber rulers	2 80		15
Beech rulers	4 74		99
Pen-rocks	50		17
Paste-cups	80	Magil dresses	2
Pins	15 90	Red tape	5
White tape	20 80	Scrap books	5
Arm-rests	3 10		31
Brooms, dust-pans		Speaker's outfit	18
&o	23 50	Control in Smith Miles	
PEntal		500	

The Truth.

The Chicago News is a paper which everybody admires. It is, in politics, Republican in its proclivities but it has a conscience. Unlike the Republican organs found in this neighborhood, the News tells the truth. This is the way it speaks of private pension claims: The rare good sense of the President's vetoes of private pension bills is shown as fast as they are investigated. It may be grating to the nerves of persons who never smelled powder in bottle, and yet are applicants for pensions, to have the resident run his shaft of ridicule so deftly through their pretensions, but this cannot be helped. The keen satire of Junius disturbed the king and his ministers far more than their crimes, and this seems to be the trouble with men who cannot show that they are in the least entitled to aid and vet are mad that they do not get it.

But the case of Mrs. Gen. Hunter has been made a test case. That her hus-band was an able and patriotic officer everyone will admit. Gen. Grant refers to him as a specially patriotic of-ficer in his personal memoirs, and it is just, wise, and fitting that his wife should be pensioned. But the President votoed the bill granting her a pension of \$50 a month on the ground that her claim for pension was pending in the pension office. The veto message referred to the House committee on committee sustains the vero, should that the pension office has already three months she is such and that the pension to the full extent couraged, and the society papers announce that the lovely and accomnounce that the lovely are the lo and asks that the bill pass over the veto on the ground that, although the law allows the wife of general officer \$30 a

month, it has been customary to give of sickness, and wishes to heaven her \$50 in such cases. It would seem to one outside of Congress as if the better way was to amend gressman, whose life was so quiet at the pension law rather than seek to home, and so full of enjoyment, is evade it by special acts. If it is proper humping himself night and day to to give the wife of a general officer a keep up with the demands of his conto give the wife of a general officer a steep up with the demands of his compension of \$50 a month, and it is not a stituents. He shadows the pension of large sum, let the pension law be so fice until he is called a bore, he works amended that it can be done; but if we have a law on that subject it is best to follow it. It is not the amount of \$20 walking miles every day, attends seen and committee meetings, introdua month that is at stake, but the princi- sions and committee meetings, introdupal of having a pension law of opposed ces constituents from home to the Presi-general application constantly verrid-dent, though he is in doubt whether the den by special cases. It does not answer to say that it has become the gang of visitors through the Capitol custom to ignore the law in the case of building, and other places of interest, as wives of general officers. So much the worse, for any number of wrongs do not make a right. Why make an excepmaybe takes to stimulants; perhaps and construe strictly the law when it comes to wives of colonels, captains, or privates? Nor does it do to say congress has the unlimited right to pass special laws in the case of the wives of misconstrued, and many of his former general officers, for surely congress friends have gone back on him, and it ought to follow and be bound by its own he is re-elected he has to buy his elecenactments. Mrs. Hunter is entitled tion, which he does, and then he serves to a pension, and she ought to have it, out his second term carelessly, and but let her take it under the same law don't want a re-election and generally

(From Peck's Send Going to Congres There is a certain fascination to a young or an old man, in being "talked of," as the man who ought to go to Congress from his district, and the congressional bee is buzzing in thousands of bonnets all over the country. Men there are, who think the world would have no further ambitions for them, if they could once go to congress, and they will work and wait, and plan, and humilate themselves, and bargain and sell and buy, until finally, after years of the dirtiest and most detestable work they will get the nomina-tion, when they will work night and day, and lie, cheat, steal, get drunk and debase themselves, and be elected. Then they think the trouble is over, and they will have two years of peace, associating with the great men of the nation. A few days since a paper pub-lished a long list of members of congress who had positively asserted that they would not under any circumstances be re-elected, and that money could not hire them to serve another term in con-Many who have not investigated the annoyances of a congressman wonder why men who have been there should not have the same desire to go again. It looks as though congress would be a splendid place for a man to go, who wanted to amount to some-thing. It seems as if a wealthy man who wanted to retire from business, could be elected to congress and be perfectly happy. Well, the happy member of congress is one that is dead. There is no position more trying to man. He is the body servant of any man in his dis-trict who wants anything at Washington, from a post-office to a package of pumpkin seeds. The congressman nec-essarily make many promises of attention to his constituents, and he goes to Washington hoping that the constituent has forgotten about it, but the constituent has forgotten about it, but the constituent never forgets. If he does not want anything himself he hunts up some one who does, so that he may bring it before the congressman, and show his influence with the great man. If told that the matter is not worth takto get out, but confidentially, if it who consume them, such persons at hadn't been for me, he would have been beaten. He told me after election, bear the burdens of such tax. says he, 'Jim, I lay the success to you, and you can draw on me at sight, for anything!" There may be a hundred such friends that the congressman has made in his district, and he knows that on the least appearance of lukewarmness on his part, they will go back on him, and talk it over at the corner grocery, how he has got too big for his boots. Men get mad at their congressman because he does not write to them,

whether he has any business with them or not. They remember that he used to write to them when he wanted work "writin'," and it isn't necessary for him to print his letters to them. If he

the old congressman was a shirk. Be-sides, he had sent a neighbor a sack of cabbage seed from the agricultural department, and the indignant constituent had not received any. A man, with a million dollars, who need never let

business bother him any more, who has a lovely home, surrounded by every comfort, and friends innumerable, and who is perfectly happy, allows himself to be elected to congress, and he takes his wife and goes to Washington, and they take rooms at a hotel. At home the wife is loved and respected by all who know her, and her house is the center of social affairs. After living in Washington a month she has four calls from persons she never heard of before, who are wives of members from different parts of the country. She has made the acquaintance in the hotel parlors, of the wives of two members, and four females, who she believes to be lobbyists, who have designs on her husband's votes, and she is the "homesickest" woman on earth. In two months she has got acquainted with the wives of three White House reception, and seen her name in a Washington society paper spelled wrong, but it was announced that she was lovely in a low corsage and diamonds, when she knows she is bony, and never had a low dress in the past thirty years. She tries to prevent any pensions and a majority report of the of the society papers going to her home, committee sustains the veto, showing fearing her friends will laugh at her. In

plished wife of Congressman So-and-so has returned to her home to prepare for social festivities at the Capitol later in the season. She returns to have a fit husband had never thought of going to Congress. In the meantime the con-

that "Pa was in Congress once." The glory of statesmanship is small.

Tariff Inequalities.

[Chicago News.] Mr. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of the federal bureau of labor, in his first annual report, publishes some glaring inequalities in the tariff on woolen cloths. He also shows how these inequalities press upon the working classes in the United States; he demands an adjustment of rates of duty on manu-factured goods which should be in accordance with the labor cost of produc tion if the present rates of duty are to be continued; and insists that the law-making power should see to it that the tariff shall be regulated on the basis of justice and science, and not on a hap-hazard basis which affects only individual interests and oftentimes inflicts general harm.

Mr. Wright's interesting report contains a table relative to woolen and mixed goods manufactured at Leeds, England, or distributed from that trade center. It specifies the quality, size, and weight of thirty-six kinds of cloth, prices at factory, which the duty represents, and, finally, the cost of the goods per yard in New York, not including packing, carriage to port, ocean freight, or insurance.

The main interest to us in this table is that the duty is far heaviest on cheap cloths used by the poor, and far light-est on clothes used by the rich.

Thus, the duty on west of England broad-cloth, costing at factory, \$3.60 a yard, is 50 per cent, while the duty on cotton warp reversible, costing at facto ry 45 cents a yard, amounts to the enor nous total of 180 per cent, or not les than 81 cents a yard. In other words, the duty increases as the value of the

material decreases.

In fact, if the tariff had been made directly in the interest of the rich consumer it could not work more com-pletely and fully in that direction than it actually does. Such a tariff, it is true, may not compel the United States con sumer to buy cloths made in Leeds, but it most assuredly does enable the maker of a similar description of cloth ing the time of the congressman, he will say, "Gosh, our congressman will do anything for me. I don't want it and virtually a heavy tax upon those bear the burdens of such tax.

Yet such a tariff as this, the inequalities of which press so heavily upon the labor of the country, is hypocritically held up by its advocates to public ad-miration as a poor man's tariff—a protection to workingmen.

Don't Stop My Paper, Printer. Don't strike my name off yet; you know the times are stringent and dol-lars hard to get; but tug a little harder is what I mean to do, and scrape the to write to them when he wanted work done. Then if he writes to them, by the aid of a secretary, they say he is getting above his business. If he sends a letter to a constituent, printed with a type writer, they get mad and say they want him to understand they can read want him to understand they can read "writin'." and it isn't necessary for "writin'." and it isn't necessary for "to reach us, or to come a little late; dimes together, enough for me and you. I can't afford to drop it; I find it doesn't to reach us, or to come a little late; then all is in a hubbub as all things go sends a package of garden seeds to one, and another hears of it, and none came to him, he is mad, and says they will you know the reason why. The children was the reason why. The children was the reason why the children was the reason why. teach the congressman a lesson next time. His votes are watched closely, and a congressman can make life long and then to read it through; and I to read the leaders, and scan the correspondence and every scrap of news. I tried for a week to explain how it was the read that the read it is no use to try the other people take it is no use to try the other people take it and printer so that he voted to adjourn at two o'clock in the afternoon, when he ought to work till supper time. The fact that he know what's going on, or feel and be mittee, had nothing to do with the case, and the constituent voted for the opposing candidate, because he believed wants not few you know; but I must accounted a fogy simpleton. Then take have my paper, cost what it may to me; I'd rather dock my sugar and do without my tea. So, printer, don't you stop it, unless you want my frown, for here's the year's subscription, and credit it right down; and send the paper promptly and regularly on, and let it bring us in it its welcome benison. The NORTHWEST is \$1.50 a year in

advance. They are "striking oil" in nearly all parts of the world. The discovery of petroleum in Ecopt, near Suez, created some ex citement in Cairo about three months ago The wells are situated in the Djemsah Penin sula, on the west coast of the Red Sea, at th foot of the eminence known as Diebel Zeit or the "Oil Mountain." This local name shows that for long time the locality has been known to the natives as productive of petroleum. Two years ago M. Deboy, a Bel gian explorer, was sent to examine the neigh borhood, and for several months he was en gaged in developing the wells. A single well yielded about two tons a day. A short time members from her own State, two of yielded about two tons a day. A short time whom she don't like; has attended one ago the Egyptian government, which hoped for a rich income from petroleum fields easi ly accessible from the Red Sea coast, engaged an American engineer, Mr. Tweddle, to examine the wells and to be their adviser in the matter of petroleum. Tee reports that have reached Alexandria probably emanate from him. Lima, Ohio, may find a formidable rival in the land of the mummies.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Aultman and Taylor Company, Joseph E. Sharp, et al.

of sale from Henry County Court of Cor order of sale from the above mon Pleas.
By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohlo, on

Saturday, August 21, 1886, t the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the fol-owing described real estate, situated in Henry coun owing described real estate, situated in Henry coun y, Ohio, to-wit: The north half of the north-west fractional quar ler of section No. nineteen (19), town No. six (6), aorth of range No. eight (8) east, containing T acres of land in said Henry county. Ohio.

Sherif of Henry county, Ohio.
Tyler & Donnelly, attorneys for plaintin's.
Napoleon, O., July 19th, 1886.
38.10

Sheriff's Sale.

Henry Holterman, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Ohio,

Alvira L. Daggett, et al. Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

PY virtue of an order of sale issued from the Dabove named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the court house in Napoleon, O., on

Saturday, August 14, 1886, At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described realestate, situated in Henry co-Ohio, to-wit: Lots No. 16, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32

33, and lot number 19.
All in W. F. Daggett's sub division of out lot No. saven (7), in John G. Low's addition of out lots to the town of Napoleon, Henry cynnty, Ohio.
Appraised as follows: Lots number 16, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and lot No. 19 at \$50

Terms of sale cash.
FREDERICK ALLER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.
R. W. Cabill, Attorney for Plaintiff,
Napoleon, Ohio, July 12, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALE,

H. Holterman, County Treasurer of Henry County, Gertrade Stont, et al.

Order of sale from Henry county Court of Com mon Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henr d Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry ly, I will offer at public sale at the North door Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, en

Saturday, August 14, 1886, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry coun

lowing described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit.

Lots number 191, 195, 196, 197, 198 and 199.

All In Adam Stout's first addition to the town of Napoleon, Henry county Ohio.

Appraised as follows: Lots No. 194, 165, 196, 197, 198 and 199, in the above said addition at \$75 cach.

Terms of sale, cash. FREDERICK ALLER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.
R. W. Cahill, stiorney for plaintiff.
Napoleon, Ohio, July 13, 1886. \$9 00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Elizabeth Jones, A. R. Shaffer.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Con By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 7, 1886,

Saturday, August 7, 1886,
at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry
county, Ohio, to-wit:
And known as lot No. two (2) of Scofieid's addition to the town of Ridgeville, and is a part of the
north-east quarter of the north west quarter of section No. thirty-five (33), in town No. six (6), north of
range No. five (5) east, containing one-half acre of
land more or less, together with the privileges and
appurtenances thereto belonging.

Appraised at \$250.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER,

FREDERICK ALLER, FREDERICS Sheriff of Henry co D. Meskison, assigues of judgment. Napoleon, Ohio, July 7, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Charles H. Gidley, as County Treasurer of Henry County Obio,

Frank G. Bridenbaugh.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Babove named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the court house, in Napoleon, O., on

Saturday, August 14, 1886, At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, the fol-lowing described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of the north-west frac-tional quarter of section No. one (1), in township No. three (3), north of range seven (7) east, in Henry county, Ohio.

ounty, Ohio.
Appraised at \$1000.
Terms of sale, cash. FREDERICK ALLER,
Shoriff of Henry county, Ohio.
R. W. Cahill, attorney for plaintiff.
Napoleon, Ohio, July 12, 1886. \$8 70

Sheriff's Sale.

Charles H. Gidley, as the County Treasurer of Hen ry county, Ohio,

Lemnes Van Zandt. Order of sale from Henry County Court of Com non Fleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry amed Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Hen county, I will offer at public sale at the north do f the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 14, 1886, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

The south-west quarter of section No. thirty-six (36), in township No. four (4), north of range eight (8) east, in Bichfield township, Henry county, Ohio. Appraised at \$2,600.

Terms of sale, cash.

PREDERICK ALLER.

Terms of sale, casn.

FREDERICK ALLER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohlo.

R. W. Cabill, attorney for plaintiff.

Napoleon, Ohlo, July 10, 1886.
\$8.40.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

H enry Holterman, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Ohio,

Mary A. Betson, et al.

Order of sale from Henry Courty Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Dahove named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the court house, in Napoleon, Ohio, on Saturday, August 21, 1886,

Saturday, August 21, 1886,
at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohlo, to-wit:

The north one-half of the first eight acres off of
the south end of the west one-half of the east onehalf of the south-east quarter of section No. twelve
(12), in township No. five (5), north of range six (6)
east, in Henry county, Ohlo, containing four acres
of land more or less.

Appraised at \$120.

Also a certain parcel of land situate in section No.
twelve (12), in township No. five (5), north of range six
(6) east, in Henry county, Ohlo; the same being the
east part of the south-east quarter of section No.
twelve (12) aforesaid, more particularly described as
that part of the west half of the tract above described, lying north of an eight acre tract in the south part
assigned to James G. Haly in partition, containing
eight acres of land more or less.

Appraised at \$320.

Terms of sale, cash.

Sheriff of Henry county. Ohlo,

PREDERICK ALLER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohlo.
R. W. Cahill, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Napoleon, O., July 19, 1886.
\$12 00

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Holtermann, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Obio,

Isaac Patterson, et al.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Commo By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above tamed court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on Saturday, August 21, 1886,

at the hour of 20 clock, p. m., of said day, the lowing described real estate, situated in Henry of The west half of lot number nine (9) in John G

unty, Ohio. Appraised at \$300. therly one-half of lot number four

Also the northerly one-half of lot number four-teen (14) in John G. Low's first addition to the town of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio. Appraised at \$180.

Also the south end of lot number fifteen (15) in John G. Low's first addition to the town Napoleon, Henry county Ohio, and described as follows: Com-mencing at the south-east corner of said to number fifteen (15), far enough so that a straight line across said lot from east to west line of said-lot will make one quarter of an acre of land off of the south end of said-lot number fifteen (15). Appraised at \$100. Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio. R. W. Cahill, Attorney for Plaintiff. Napoleon, Ohio, July 19, 1886. 312,00 SHERIFF'S SALE.

H. Holterman, County Treasurer of Henry county, Oliver B. and Mary J. Stout, Order of sale from Henry county Court of Com

non Pleas.
By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above samed Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry of the Court Henry of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on Saturday, August 14, 1886,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the fol-lowing described real estate, situated in Henry counlowing described real estate, sittleted in Lieury ety, Ohio, to-wit:
Lots number 187, 188, 189, 190, and 191, appraise at \$50. each.
All in Adam Stout's first addition to the town o Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio. Terms of sale cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, R. W. Cabill, attorney for plaintiff. Napoleon, O., July 13, 1886.

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA, When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA, When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA Sheriff's Sale.

Angustus Pilliod, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Ohio,

Order of sale from Henry county Courted Gemon Pleas.

By virtue of an order of Sale Issued from tabore named Court, and to me directed as Shariff Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the Nodoor of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 7, 1886, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the A lowing described real estate, situated in Henry com towing described real estate, situated in Heary county, Ohio, to-wit:

The south half of the north-west quarter of section number nine (9), in township number three (3), north of range eight (8) east, in Henry county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$1200.

Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER

FREDERICK ALLER, Sheriff of Henry county, Oh R. W. Cabili, attorney for plaintiff. Napoleon, Ohio, July 7, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Holterman, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Ohio,

Order of Sale from Henry County Court of Common
Pleas.

D'A virtue of an order of sale issued from the above
pamed court and to me directed to the sale issued. Busmed court and to me directed as Sheriff Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the mo door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 7, 1886, At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, the fol-fowing described real estate, situated in Henry coun-ty, Ohio, to-wit:

The North-east quarter of section number twelve (12), in Tewnship number three (3) North of range number eight (8) East, in Henry county, Ohio. Appraised at \$7000. Terms of sale, cash. FREDERICK ALLER.
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.
R. W. Cahill, attorney for plaintiff.
Napoicou, Ohio, July 7, 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

A. Pilliod, as the County Treasurer of Henry Co., O., L. G. Randall, et al.

Order of sale from Henry County Court of Com-Orderor saile from Heary County of mon Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Heary county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohlo, on

Saturday, July 31, 1886, Saturday, July 31, 1886, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry county, Ohio, to-wit:

In section No. 19, town 5, north of range 7 cust, and more particularly described as commencing 9 rods and 20 links north of the corner of sections 19 and 20 and 29 and 30, same town and range, thence following the same line between sections 19 and 20, a distance of 48 rods and 19 links, thence north 44 1-2 degrees, west 21 rods and 17 links, thence southed 12 degrees, west 35 rods and 17 links to a road running to Napoleon, thence following said road 55 rods and 12 links to the place of beginning, containing 8 and forty-two one hundredths acres of land more or less.

r less.
Appraised at \$450.
Terms of sale, cash.

FREDERICK ALLER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio.
W. W. Campbell, assignee of judgment.
Napoleon, Ohio, June 23, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Elon Booth, L. G. Baudall, et al.

Order of Sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

By virtue of an Order of Sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry County, I will offer at Public Sale at the North door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Saturday, August 7th, 1886,

Saturdny, August 7th, 1886, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described Real Estate, situated in Henry County, Ohio, to-wit:
Lots 3, 4, 5, 15, 25, 50 and 51, of L.G. Randall's addition to the town of Napoleon. Henry county, Ohio, and lots 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 38, 97 and 98, of Randall's addition to the town of Napoleon, Henry county, Ohio. Appraised as follows:
Lots 3, 4, 5, 25, 83, 88, 89, 91, 93, 94, 25, at \$50 esch. Lot 50 and 51 at \$15 each.
Lots 80 and 84 at \$300 each.
Lots 81, 82, 96, 97 and 98 at \$75 each.
Lot 80 at \$25.
Terms of Saje Cash.

FREDERICK ALLER.

FREDERICK ALLER.

PREDERICK ALLER,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio
Baker, Smith & Baker, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Napoleon, Ohio, July 3, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Charles H. Gidley, as the County Treasurer of Henry County, Ohlo,

John Jackle, et al. Order of sale from Henry County Court of Comnon Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above amed Court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday July 31, 1886, t the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, owing described real estate, situated in owing described real estate, sixuated in ounty, Ohio, to-wit:

The west half of the south-east quarter of section No. 4, in township No. 4, north of range 7 east, in Henry County, Ohio.

Appraised at \$2800.

Terms of sale, casb.

FREDERICK ALLEL, Ohio.

FREDERICK ALLEL,
Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio
8. W. Cahill, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Napoleon, Ohio, June 28, 1886.
\$8.7

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Lyman Trowbridge,

George A. Schaffer, et al. Order of sale from Henry county Court of Com-Order of sale issued from the above mon Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named Court and to me directed as Shoriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the Court House, in Napoleon, Ohio, on

Saturday, August 14, 1886, at the hour of 2 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Henry coun in the south-cast estate, situated in Henry county, Ohlo, to-wit:
The south-cast quarter of the south-cast quarter and the south-west quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty-eight (28), town four (4) north of range six (6) east, in said Henry county, Ohlo.

Appraised at \$3360.
Terms of sale, cash.
FREDERICK ALLER.

FREDERICK ALLER Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio. Campbell & Van Campen, stoorneys for plaintiff Napoleon, Ohio, July 14, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, Charles E. Roynolds, et al. Sale from Henry County Court of Com-mon Pleas.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the above named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the North door of the Court House, in Naposeon, Ohio, on Saturday, August 14, 1886, at the hour of 9 o'clock, a. m., of said day, the fel-lowing described Real Estate, situated in Henry

at the hour of y Octoor, a. h., situated in Henry County, Ohio, to-wit:

The cast half of the south-west quarter of section one (1), town three (3), north of range seven (7) cast, in said Henry county, Ohio, containing Sources of land more or less.

Appraised at \$1,500.

Terms of Sale Cash.

FREDERICK ALLER, Terms of Saic Cash. FREDERICK ALLER. Sheriff of Henry county, Ohio Tyler & Donnelly, attorneys for plaintiff. Napoleon, Ohio, July 12, 1886.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Henry Holterman, as County Treasurer of Henry county, Ohio,

Frank E. Stout.
Order of sale from Henry County Court of Common Pleas.

BY virtue of an order of sale issued from the Dabove named court and to me directed as Sheriff of Henry county, I will offer at public sale at the north door of the court house in Napoleon, O., on

Saturday, August 14, 1886, At the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, the following described real estate, situated in Heavy co., and, to-wit:
Lots number 59 and 60, apprised at \$50 sach, in
dam Stont's first addition to the town of Napoen, Henry county, Ohio.

PREDERICK ALLER,
Sheriff of Hanry county, the
R. W. Cahill, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Napoleon, Ohio, July 13, 1888.